NEW YORK MOTHERS, He Argues Indirectly for Equal Suffrage, and Recommends Mary E. Wilkins's "Revolt of Mother" as Containing Moral Lessons The Supreme Court of Michigan on the Eligibility of Women to Hold Office - Women on School

Boards Woman's Rights in New Jersey. Gov. Roosevelt, in his address to the New York State Assembly of Mothers the other day, made of the best indirect arguments for equal suffrace that has been made for a long time. The objection has always been that a woman who does her full duty by her home will not have concern herself with outside matters.

I believe the mother must be more than a cross between the head nurse and the housekeeper. must have an interest in outside things to that self respect, she loses the respect of her childificing herself to her children, who, through that sacrifice, has sacrificed her power of doing good. I wonder if you have read Mary E. Wil-kins's 'Revolt of Mother,' You should read it. for it contains profound moral lessons." [This is the story of a long-suffering wife, tyrannized over by a husband who was thoughtless rather than had, and describes her final rebellion and

Another favorite objection to equal suffrage is the "dividen of labor"—the idea that the mother puth to strend to everything within the home and thefather to everything outside it. Gov.

"I do not think it is right for the father to let the mother have all the care of home iffe. No to an become all that it should be if the father and do his share, or if the mother does not a based with outside interests and what is on in the world subtractory to become an on in the world samicrotty to become an child stimulus to heredudern."

persons have a feeting that education ineligent interest in public affairs tend to women unwomany. Gas Rossevelt said, the dwarfing of the dwarfing of the dwarfing but it is not sary. Educate the gift to be just as much public the dwarfing of the

burning sense of indignati

at wrongs, at injustices, at foul with will go out and work to set

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that Mrs. Merne H. Abbott, who was lately elected presecuting atterney of the mass country, is inclinite. I According to the despitations, the Court held that a woman is inclinite to hold elective office in Michigan unless the statutes or constitution expressly signalar that she may do so. The decision is an embessment of Judge Cooley's transfer that the may be seen as a constitution expressly signalar that she may do so.

is an interference with the right of a larger of male citizens to elect the person they for Mrs. Abbott was chosen by the vote alone. Women cannot vote in Michigan, attation created by the law, as defined by apterne Court, is absurd enough. A woman or may defend a man who is on trial for murbut may not prosecute him for stealing a handkerchief. So long as women are sectors, the law will continue to be full of

decisions of the Supreme Courts of differs. Liberality is often found where we should be conservatism, and vice versa. Missouri, instance, is a more conservative State than digarn, yet in Missouri three women are now tax as county clerks, a county office open to some opportions as that of county prosecuting ray. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore tells of a rection in her own town of Metrose, Mass., to a womain town clerk. Enward Bordman, flowin clerk, had continued to be elected to the elong after he was known to be wholly included by illness. His wife did the work for and stein was her ability, and such her decore the ray who had been discounted to the office, and discharged the duties of town switch perfection. When Mr, forciman died, tail of the office, and discharged the duties of town clerk with perfection. When Mr. Hordman died, there was much sympathy with his widow, and a general wish among her fellow townsmen to elect for town clerk in his stead. She needed the work, and had shown herself able to do it. The men of Melroes employed a corporation lawyer, and he searched the law with a microscope, looking for some toephole, but he was forced to the conclusion that a woman was not elicible. Yet just across the border, in conservative Vermont, eleven women are serving as town clerks.

It is said that in one of the Southern States, soon after the war, a woman was closen.

It is said that in one of the Southern States, soon after the war, a womah was chosen to an unusual office. The judge who would have to pass upon the legality of it was approached by a conservative friend who inquired, with a long face, "Is there any law authorizing a woman to hold this position." The judge answered, "Is there any law foredding a woman to hold this position." If not, I shall rule that she is chigible. "And she held it. This is the whole contraversy in a nutshell.

The condicting decisions have reliected the progressivehess or conservation of the judges. In Massachusetts for instance, the law provided that properly qualified "persons" might be admissible the properly qualified "persons" might be admissible. lassachusetts, for instance, the law provided properly qualified "persons" might be added to the bar. But when an application for added to the bar. But when an application for added was made by Miss Lelix Robinson after is Mrs. Sawtelle, the Supreme Court decided she was not a person and a special act of the slature had to be passed to enable women to the law. In Councetleut, on the other hand, such the law was substantially the same, the don of the Supreme Court was just the refunction of the Supreme Court was just the refunction of the hor in 1882, bein that no special durit to the bar in 1882, bein that no special

of the admission of Miss Mary Hall of rd to the bar in 1882, held that no special then was necessary. He used these memo ords, are not to forget that all statutes are to tried as far as possible in favor of equality is. All restrictions upon human liberty, as for special privileges, are to be regarded up the presumption of law against them, standing upon four defence, and can be called at all by valid legislation, only by the pursuance of closer or describing and the law. pression or clear raphication of the law.

deman's council of Rochester, N. Y., he are not these women's associations of and these women, prespective of party laye decided that they want a woman below I card. An admirably qualified Mrs. Helen Barrett Mongomery, reading the second of the 200 delegates emiliar of the Convention, and also review to 5s in the Democratic overation. Signify appeared, however, by some of cars. They say that the board has with buildings and husiness, and men respective with business than women too. and therefore there ought to be the board. But the School Board does the owner's with buildings and business; because you would be the board. But the School Board does the merchy with buildings and business; simust indispensable. Experience

opinion to this effect is shown by the large vote in the last New York Legislature for the bill reof the last New York Legislature for the bill requiring that there should be on every School Hoard at least a certain proportion of women. Even without a law making it compulsory, the number of women serving on school boards is constantly on the increase.

on the increase.

President Faunce of Brown University does not believe in coeducation—at least, he thinks New England not yet ready for it—but he is a strong believer in collegiate education for women. In his recent inaugural address he said:

The breadth of horizon will lead the university of the future to make ample provision for the instruction of women. This provision must be made, not as a grudging concession to a dubious demand, but as a glad response to one of the greatest needs of our time. A century from now it will seem incredible that the great University libraries and laboratories and museums of the world were once closed to one half of humanity, and that our vast educational endowments were uscless to our sisters and daughters.

A century from now it will seem incredible that the great school of public affairs, the education of the town-meeting and the bailot box, which men value so highly for themselves, should have been closed to ther sisters and daughters. It will seem, if possible, even more incredible that this vast educational influence should have been closed to their sisters and daughters. It will seem, if possible, even more incredible that this vast educational influence should have been denied to the mothers of the race, whose especial province it is to teach the rising generation the duties of citizenship.

A writer in last Sunday's SUN says:

especial province it is to teach the rising generation the duties of citizenship.

A writer in last Sunday's SUN says:

"New Jersey was the first State in the Union to give suffrage to women. It was an accident, however, in the formation of the suffrage clause of the Constitution. That gave suffrage to citizens without declaring any sex. When some of the women insisted on voting, there was great excitement throughout the State, and the convention of 1884 changed the provision so as to limit suffrage to male citizens.

A greater number of historical mistakes could hardly be crowded into one paragraph. Women voted in New Jersey for more than thirty years. The Constitutional Convention held in Burlington in 1776, in fixing the qualifications for voters, strick out the words "male freeholders worth £50." and substituted "all inhabitants worth £50." It was not an accident. Unless the members of the convention were imbedie, they must have known what they were doing when they deliberately strick out the word "male." Moresver, election laws passed by the Legislature in 1790 use the words "he or she," and "his or her hallot," which could not have been accidental. In early New Jersey, the Qualter Influence was strong, and it is supposed to be owing to this fact that tax paying women and tax paying negroes were were allowed to vote. But the tax-paying women, tradition says, were mostly Federalists, and their votes helped to carry a presidential election for that party. Hence, when a Democratic Legislature came into power in 1897, it took away the suffrage from tax paying women and tax paying negroes, inserting in the election law the words "white male," and at the same time it abolished the projectly qualification. The advocates of equal suffrage have always maintained that this action of the Legislature was unconsultational; but as the Constitutional Convention held some years later also adopted the words "white male," and at the same time it abolished the tax-paying women and tax-paying negroes were thenceforth legally of the convention were imbedied, they must love known what they were doing when they deliber the

they pretend to be the polls is just as proper a place for women as the drawing-room or church pews. Space does not permit for me to present the thousand and one arguments in favor of women holding office, but I would ask every fair-minded man. Why; why in the name of reason, are not our American women, who were born of good American parents, educated in our colleges and universities, under the supervision of superior-minded men, women with the principles of patriotism and justice inculcated in their lives from child-hood, more capable of holding public office than some foreigner who comes to this country, and with his vulgar conceited abstrusiveness pushes alimself into political office and at once begins to work havoe withrighteous principles of patriotism and deprecates the abilities of our American mothers and sisters. In speaking of women, well did Lincoin say: "All that I am, and all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

Bursiy the "hand that rocks the cradie is the hand that sways the world," and right will be kept in the background until woman is placed in her proper place, right up even with men.

Charless Samuel, Tatal. TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

New Jersey's Treatment of Women. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson of Elizabeth, the president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, sends the following letter under

date of Oct 23: "In your Sunday's issue appeared an article which very courteously calls attention to our coming convention at Atlantic City. There are, however, a few errors in the statement which I

ask you to correct. "New Jersey was among the very first to grant property rights to married women.

"Upon the first application of a woman to be admitted to the bar the Legislature passed an act | proportioned face and head sunk deep upon his at once giving women the same privilages in this regard as those enjoyed by the men-"The Legislature gave school suffrage to the

women, and when the act was declared unconstitutional they passed an act placing it before the people in a constitutional amendment, which was defeated by the apathy of the women themwas defeated by the apological selves.

The Legislature at its last session granted the Uniteration of Women's Clubs and

"The Legislature at its last session granted the request of the Federation of Women's Clubs and made an appropriation for travelling libraries; and again at our request they created a State's Commission on the preservation of the Palisades and the Governor placed two of our members on the Commission.

"The women of New Jersey have always been granted their requests by the Legislature and they have no cause to complain of the treatment received by them at the hands of the Governor and Legislature."

LOWER RATES, HEAVIER TRAINS.

A Gradual Change Which Is One of the Features of American Railroading. Through causes wholly beyond the power of

petition between the trunk lines, the lower price f many commodities, the rival service of trolley and cable lines, the improvement of roadways for heavy traffic, the abolition of tollgates and the abandonment of canal charges - there is a steady and apparently uncontrollable trend downward of transportation rates for freight on American railroads which is being met by economical operations in every department. Economy ployed and otherwise is possible, but the chief resource in meeting these reductions in revenue is by the increase of train loads. A general realization of this fact among American railroad men has led to a general new development of the facilities of transportation which bids fair to transform some of the old methods in use for handling freight.

The most marked economy in operation is attained through the lengthening of trains whereby a single engine without additional cost for train service can draw as much as 50 per cent additional freight through the use of heavier steel rails, the substitution of iron for wooden bridges, stone masonry for earth embankments, automatic brakes for those operated by hand, stone for earth ballast and the gradual abolition of grade crossings which in many parts of the country entail considerable expense. Long freight trains are no more difficult to handle than short ones, pro-

considerable expense. Long freight trains are no more difficult to handle than short ones provided always that the capacity of the locomotive is not over laxed, that the roadbed is in good candition, and that the gradients are not too siegi. On many American lines there is in constant progress a plan of modifying the steeper grades and doing away with curves, whereby the cost of railroad operations is lowered to keep pace with the reduction in the rates charged.

On all American roads last year, more than one billion tons of freight were carried and the enerating expenses of American railroads were about \$1,000,000, exclusive of the sums devoted to new construction and to improvements in the roads, their equipment and their terminal facilities. The practical effect of the change must clearly be the great improvement of American railroad service, and evidences of this improvement are not difficult to find, for with the addition to the carrying capacity of the roads through their improvement in construction and equipment, have come two other benefits, specificr service and a reduction in the number of accidents. shippers in many lines of product, especially fruits, veretables, dairy products and live stocand the reduction in the number of accidents he relieved the railroads in recent years of an onous item of unproductive expenditure.

Always Loses at First.

From the Detroit Journal. Wife 'pathetically' — Are you going to be out until after midnight again to-night?

However, a content of the pathetically — Are you going to be out until after midnight again to-night?

Husband—Oh, I appose so! I never seem to have any luck until about I o'clock! ENDURANCE OF INDIANS.

Hardships of a Prospecting Trip Which Tested Thoroughly the Mettle of Three. A lot of prospectors among the mountains of Alaska and the Northwest were talking about the hard work of the trail and the varying values of men and dogs and mules as conveyors of supplies when Mr. Gibson Taylor, lawyer and pros

pector of Seattle, got the floor. "A. W. Hager and I have just got back," said he from a nine days' trip on the Fraser River, British Columbia, looking for a mine of molybdenite, a mineral used in its raw state in the manufacture of steel and worth \$300 a ton. We had three Fraser River Indians with us as packers whose endurance astonished me. One of them, Chief Jim, was 60 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighed 120 pounds; his son Henry, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height weighed 160 pounds; the third, Bob, was 80 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed 155 pounds. We had fifty miles to go over an unbroken trail through a primeval rest from Spuzzum, on the Canadian Pacific road, up Spuzzum creek and the Indians started with seventy five pounds on each man's back, the old one of sixty carrying as much as the young one of twenty-five. It took us four days and a half to get in, and it was the hardest going I had ever experienced up to that time.

"Coming back was worse. We had been delayed two days and concluded to take a short cut across a mountain pass to save time and distance as provisions were running short. On the second day we had nothing to eat except beef tea, but that afternoon one of the Indians killed a fine deep weighing two hundred pounds. Every part of It that could be used was saved and each Indian added fifty pounds to his pack, making his load about 100 pounds. With this weight on their backs they went up the mountain pulling themselves along by the wire maples where there was

never heard of such a lake before, though there may be others.

"As for the mine of molybdenite," concluded Mr. Taylor. "I will say there wasn't any there, nor could we find where it was, though the specimens we had seen, and had been told came from there, indicated plainly that there was plenty more of the same material where the specimens had been found. It was a hard job of nine days tramping, all for nothing, but that is part of a prospector's luck and his business. Spuzzum Creek, far up, had never seen a white man till Hager and I struck it and had evidently never been fished. For one Indian caught speckled frout of the finest kind, a foot or so in length, faster than the rest of us could clean them. The water was ice cold and they were the best eating I ever stuck a tooth into."

Conductor Proves a King Arthur and the Passengers Knights of the Round Table. New York chivalry may be worn threadbare in spots, but every now and then some great event, or triffing occurrence, gives proof that the warp and woof of it are still intact. One of the little things that proves the innate generosity of human nature occurred the other day in a southbound Broadway car near Union Square.

A hunchback was sitting well up toward the front immersed in the reading of a municipal report. A magazine and some Congress Blue Books lay in his lap. His long, spidet-like legs stretched almost across the car. His body was so short that a child on his right towered above nim. But he was well dressed, and his dis-

shoulders, bespoke intelligence and education. A heavily built man entered the car at Set enteenth street and sat at the dwarf's left. He had removed his clear as he came in, but it was still smouldering, and as he held it between the fingers of his left hand, a dying and almost imperceptible wreath of smoke arose, and was blown across the little man's face. The dwarf dropped the report which he was reading, and glanced up startled. His eye fell upon the cigar which the newly arrived passenger still held. Then he raised a thin, piping voice in an angry cry of

"Conductab! Conductab!" The passengers glanced at him, but the conductor did not hear.

"Conductah, Conductah!" exclaimed the little man again with his voice raised in a shrill shriek of childish anger. The conductor came back and stood before

most deference, in his face and attitude.

most deference, in his face and attitude.

"Yes, sir," he said.

"Conductah." squealed the little man, jerking his thumb at his big neighbor; "that man has a cigar. It offends me. Please remove him."

The great size of the offender, the littleness and deformity of the dwarf, the childish querulousieses of his voice, his important manner and imperious command combined to form an effect simply farcical. It was enough to make a theatrical audience roar with laughter, but in that Broadway car not a smile was visable. The passengers looked at the furious dwarf, and the only expression on their faces was one of commiseration and sortow. The man with the cigar had a right to look angry, for by this time his cigar had gone out, but he only looked uncomfortable. The big conductor stood towering above the little man in the attitude of a schoolboy who expected to be caucil.

I can't put him out, sir," he said. "His "I'll report you," piped the dwarf: "we'll see if the company's rules are to be broken this way: But the hig man with the cigar had moved to the opposite side of the car and the conductor was going out. Still nobody had smiled. "I onductah, conductah!" squealed the dwarf again, and the conductor came back quickly. "Yes, sir," he said. "Give me your numbah; I shall report you for insoirene."

nsolence.

By all the traditions of comedy this sally hould have an used roars of laughter, but it didn't. The man with the claps looked more uncomortable than before, and threw the blackened.

The man with the cigar looked more uncomfortable than before, and threw the blackened Havana out of the window, as though to destroy every vestige of a cash bedit.

The conductor gave his number and bent his bead humbly, so that the dwarf could make sure of the figures. The little man folted them down and then buried himself once more in his reading.

Everybedy booked relieved. The conductor withdrew quietly, the man whose cigar had caused the trouble followed him a minute later and furtively slipped his card into the conductor's hand. Not a man on that car showed the feelings which each of them must have felt. They say the hiterness and soom that filled the little creature, and pardoned him for it as sart of his deformity.

"In those days," said a great poet, speaking of the are of chivalry which some people say is gone—"in those days no knight of Arthur's noblest dealt in scorn. But if a man were halt, or blind, in him scorn was allowed, as part of his defect, and he was answered softly by the king and all his table.

Great-Grandparents at the Altar. From the Philadelphia Press.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Philipsing, Oct. 24—John Gruver is a fine erect follow of 75 years. To-day he took to wife Mrs. Mary Sheets, of this place, who asknowledges that the suns of more than seventy summers have passed over her head. These constant lowers have been "keeping company" fortwesty-seven years. Mr. Gruver, like his bride, has grandchildren, and each has a great-grandelid. Their descendants for a long time strenuously opposed the union. Finally, after walting a quarter of a century, Mr. Gruver and his sweetheart firmly announced their descendants.

"Wo"ll clope," they said. Then the children and grandchildren gave in.

The Season's Serimmage The field awaits. Away with fears. All hail the sounding clash-

The wild ring rush—the ringing cheers— The lines' rebounding smash. Be this the watchword: "Eighty-five-Nine -sixteen-forty-two!!"
We mark it well as stout we strive To wear the black and blue.

We know no South, we know no North, Nor East nor West we know. Neath Harvard elms we sally forth, And Stanford's portico. Our cause "Bix bax box hully ges! Whing whang hurra hurroo!! The alogan moves us mightily Who love the black and blue.

And some will fall anild the fray-Oh, envied sons of men! Perchance, the surgeons helping, they Will live to fight again. While biasoned on our college scrolls We'll write them brave and true Who add their titles to the rolls

Of Knights of Black and Blue. Our brothers, 'epite of heat and storm, At home, in padded uniform, We'll emulate their game

Bring out the arnics and lint, The splints and stretchers too, And cheer us while mid din and dint We bear the black and blue. IOWA CITT, IOWA. EDWIN L. SARIE.

> Muskrat Joe. From the Century.

Tall Antoine loves a French four dance— That's a handsome feilow's chance. Itst Plerre Latour can show then how Through forest land to hold the plough, And tild Man Gados log dugon! Comes home at night half full of trout; But Mustrat Joe, round-backed and small, You think he is no good at all!

At him no brown girl anars her eye; When strong men work he's sitting by, Rad as direweed in the nata-full muskrats get their winter coats; Then, when inlet banks are white With must that's frozen overnight. The teal-ducks fly before the how Of Muskrat Joe's light trapping-scow, And in his shanty, ther on tier, Are pelts to keep him through the year.

So Joe the trapper, small and bent, Is a man of weight in the settlement, Francis Stense Palmen.

The American Soldier.

From Muntey's Magazine. Tis a far, far cry from the Minuse Men And times of the buff and blue. To the days of the withering Jorgensen, The hands that hold it true. Tis a far, far cry from Lexington To the isles of the China Sea. But ever the same the man and gun— Ever the same are we.

For the blood of the stres at Bunker Hill, Through countless fierce campaigns,
Is as red and eager in perl still
In the depths of the children's veins,
And the heart and the eye support the hand
No matter what odds there be—
Ever the same, thy sons, O land,
Ever the same are we.

Not a Valley Forge, nor a Wilderness, Nor a half of a Cultan steep.
Can take one jot from our fearlessness,
Who daily thy honor keep.
We carry the flag through varying scenes—
From the fign of the old pine tree.
To the Stars and Stripes of the Philippines—
Ever the same are we.

And the lad with the fresh, unshaded mouth And the lad with the free, unashed mouth
Fights as his fathers fought,
And the man from the North and the man
from the South
Do as their fathers wrought.
And whether from city or town we come
We answer the call with gless—
We heroes mispring at the beat of the drum—
Ever the same are we,

Enwist L. Sams.

The Trackwalker. From the Youth's Companson. With head bent low and shoulders stooped,

And slow, home-keeping eye
Fixed on the rails, a stlent shape,
The trackwalker goes by.

A five-mile strip of grimy stones, Educed with an iron band. Is all his world. June snows that drift In daisies o'er the land He heeds not, nor red autumn fakes. That rustle down the air. Bail, bolt, and har to keep in place— This is his only care.

He quits his task three steps before The rocking train shoots past. Then stoops, while still the pebbles whirl, To make a loose bolt fast.

The rum hid in sudden flood, Slow rust an i silen: frost 'Tis his to fend; and men ride by In cushioned case at cost

Of his long march and lonely watch, Nor give a backward thought To the bent shape and plodding feet Whose toil their safety bought. Morn is to him a sentry beat

To tread through sun and rain. His noon a place to turn and start Back into night again. A geampless traveller all his days.

Unmourned, unmissed, he dies to find (The last lone miles all trod)

hat whose walks a rashway track Aright has walked with God.

WILLIAM H. WOODS

Must the Lobster Go? From the Lewiston Journal. We've gazed with resignation on the passing of the Nor care a continental for the legendary roo; And the dode and the bison and the ornith-

and yet the passing brings no shade of woe We entertain no sorrow that the meratherium Forever and forever is departed, dead and dumb: But a wee that hovers o'er us brings a keen and bit to see the lobster vanish off the coast of

Oh, dear crustacean dainty of the lodge-holes of the I tune my lute in minor in a threnody for thee.
You've been the nation's martyr and 'twas wrong to him. There was an expression of concern, al-And you may not think we love your yet we hate to We've given you the blazes and hot potted you, and We've leved you better martyred than when living, you have no ears to listen, so, alas, we can't explain The sorrow that you bring us as you leave the coast of Maine.

Do you fail to mark our feelings as we bitterly de The passing of the hero of the dinner at the Ah, what's the use of living if you also can't sur-Until you die to furnish us the joy of one "broiled Hve?"
And what can e'er supplant you as a cold dish on
the side?
Or what assuage our longings when to salads you're Or what can furnish thunder to the legislative When ruthless Fate has swept you from the rocky coast of Maire?

I see, and sigh in seeing, in some distant, future Your vanishing shell reposing under glass upon a stage.

The while some pundit lectures on the curios of And dainty ladies shudder as they gaze on you And all the folks that listen will wonder vaguely The fact that once lived heathen who could eat a Ah, that's the fate you're facing-but laments are all in vain—
Tell the dode that you saw us when you lived down here in Maine.

To a Diamond Ring.

Thou bauble of inconsequential size.
That cleams slike on loy and on distress!
Circle of fate! No colidesions that lies
To make a pave, but caps thy usefulness.

Thee from my sight, what matters it, I sav? Unto the parent earth then wouldst but turn. And Love and Death would still keep on their way And yet? Go, little ring! I know thy power, Mighty, but useless. Yet, for my design Who knows but the u may rule the field bour-Make some one who is not, this day be mine.

If I should crush thes with my heel, should spurr

Go, brilliant messenger, and play the part!
I'll be content if thou, beneath her look, Will make the same impression on her heart As thou hast made upon my pockethook.

TOM MASSON.

Not to Stay. From the Cedartown ! tandard. We hear of horseless carriages, Propelled by unseen wing—

Also of loveless marriages, Which are not quite the thing. We hear of wireless telegrams, A wonder of our day, ut we don't think armless courtships will ever come to stay. OURSTIONS AND ANSWERS,

In Trinity churchyard I same across an ancient tombatone bearing the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Adam Allyn, comedian, who departed this life Feb y 18th, 1768. This stone was creted by the American Company as a token of their unreigned regard," &c. (Rest illegible.) Who was Adam Allyn? What was the American company E. T. F.

Adam Allyn was an English actor, who made his débût in America at Philadelphia in 1759; his wife was with him. In 1761 he came to New York and joined the second Lewis Hallam's "America Company." The epitaph ends: "He Posssed Many Good Qualitys But as he was a man He Had the Fraitties of a Man." The American company was the second theatrical company managed by the Hallams; the first company was the "London Company of Comedians," which was in existence from 1752 to 1754; it was managed by William and Lewis Hallam. Lewis Hallam, Jr., started his American company at the John street theatre on Dec. 7, 1767; the company acted only one season in New York, closing in 1768

I notice your references to the origin of the term "Rubber Neck." It may be of interest to know that this term originated in Nova Bootia, and was common there in 1883. The term was, and so far as I know still is, used by children there on the first of April, April Fool; "Day, and is a derivive exclamation made to a person who turns around after having been made an April Fool. "The Dialectal Notes of the American Dialectal Bootety," issued in 1894 or 1895, contains this word, which has only comparatively recently reached New York.

Frank H. Vierfelly.

Tou will do me a favor by stating when the act ex-tending the franchise to the laboring classes was passed by Whitam Gladstone, and if any further ex-tension was made since in either England or Irrland M. B. H.

The laborers were not enfranchised as such, but as householders and lodgers under the Act of 1884, which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1886, and added 2,000,000 voters to the lists. No further extension of the franchise has been made since then; but the Redistribution of Seats act, 1885, distributed the membership to the House of Commons so that the effect was to give more persons the right to vote.

Can you give the etymology of the name "Long". So far as I can trace, my ancestors came originally from Canada—parents born at Plymouth, Mass. A. R. L. "Long" is a good Norman and Saxon name, and

referred originally to the height of the person who here it as assurname. John the Long, Jean le Long, are found in old records; in time the article disappeared, and John Long came into existence. I have been informed that Gen, Ous has concluded

I have been informed that Gen, Ous has concluded a treaty with some Zulu chief, or some such tribe on one of the Philippine Islands, paying him a certain sum as a salary and bermitting no interference with his Mohammedan religion, even to the extent of excluding American missionaries as such. Will you tell me what the facts in the case are?

A treaty of friendship has been concluded between the United States and the Sultan of Scoloo. \$4,000 more to his prime ministers &c., and are not to interfere in religious marters. He is to fly our flag, but down piracy and murder, and generally to run his Sultanate on a more civilized plan than heretefore—the civilization, however, to be adapted to Eastern demands except in the matter of battle. murder and audden death. We have the right to see

that the Sultan lives up to his agreement.

I have a letter written in New York city in 1848. It is failed and scaled with war. It hears on the address fold the New York dating stamp, which also indicates that 10 cents nesters was paid. In addition to this dating stamp, the letter has an adhesive stamp attached, three-questers by one inch, on white paser, black ink, the design hearing what might be considered a composite likeness of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. The words "City Desoatch Poet" appear above the picture, the letter "C" on either side and the words "Two Cents" beneath. The stamp is cancelled by the capital letter "C" with a pen and ink and the word paid is stamp general, and for how long and was its use a private, municipal or Federal enterprise?

Tom Baine.

The City Despatch Post was at first a private enter-

The City Despatch Post was at first a private enter in August, 1842, he sold out to the Government, which kept the design of his stamp, making the legendread "United States City Despatch Post." The stamp for carrying the letter from one place to another came into use in this country in 1845; the city stamp was for delivery in the city only. We do not know when the city stamp was discontinued. Brightly's Digest seems to indicate that the free delivery system began about 1863.

Is there a paper published in this country similar to the supplement to The Landon Gas the which is published by authority and can be obtained for one shilling, and if one is published, where can it be had?

There is nothing of the sort published in this country.

Will you kindly tell me the origin of the "Loving-Cup." W. J. We think the "loving cup" must have originated in Italy, where it happened not infrequently that hosts stabled their guests or poisoned them at friendly banquets; but there is no definite history of the cup. The original loving cup had three handles. The host drank from it first, this act showing that the liquor in the cup was not poisoned: then, holding it by two of the handles, he passed it to his friend on his left. His two hands being occupied, he could not stab his friend; and as his friend took one handle in his right hand, he would have been put to inconvenience to stab his host with his left hand. The cup did not prevent friendly assassination at dinner completely; but it made it much more inconvenient.

av that Bortha M. Clay's lotte M. Braeme. Is this correct? If so, title does John Coryell write? Charlotte M. Braeme had two noms de plume, may have had others. The first nom de plume has been used by a succession of writers: perhaps John Coryell is using it for the time being.

Kindly inform me where the Dread Library School is. Can a graduate of the Adelphi Training School for kind-traiten teachers teach in the public school kindergatens:

(FRACE S. The Drevel Library School is in Philadelphia. An Adelphi graduate is allowed to teach in the public kindergarten, after examination.

Who was Admiral Byng? Why was he shot?

Admiral John Byng was the fourth son of the Earl of Torrington, and served in the British navy, rising to be Admiral of the red in 1748, when he was 44 years old. In 1756 he was sent with a badly equipped fleet to relieve Minorca, threatened by the French. He reached Minorca after the French had got there; his second in command. Rear Admiral West, drove them back, while Byng kept his ships out of action. In a day or two he sailed to Gibraltan leaving Minorca to its fate. He was tried for treach ery and cowardice, but acquitted; the court-martial convicted him of not having done his best to relieve the island; and under the application of Article was condemned to be shot. The ministers took him as a scapegoat, and he was shot on the quarterdeck of his own flagship, the Monarque, in Portsmouth harbor, on March 14, 1757.

What is the highest known speed obtained in one minute on the typewriter, writing new matter and realable copy? And also the average number of words taken, in one minute, in shorthand by a court reporter?

A. C. K. There is no record. The tests are made with memorized sentences, or with no requirement of legibility. The average number of words taken by

a court stanographer is low-say 50 or 60 a minute. I put a revenue stamp on a letter; the letter was brought back to me, the stamp cancelled, and I had to put a postage stamp on. Can I use the revenue stamp on a check? We think so. It has been blackened by the cancel-

H. Proudfi .- The White Star steamers Majestic and Toutonic are sister ships. F. Wager-George Barlow's "History of the Drey fus Case from the Arrest of Capt. Dreyfus in 1894 to

the Flight of Esterhazy in 1808," George Steevens's "Tragedy of Dreyfus," and F. C. Conrbeare's "Dreyfus Case," are probably the best records of

ing stamp but not legally cancelled.

the case in English. H. S -- We do not believe that the so-called corre quondence schools are of any especial value. If you wish to study electricity, go to the Stevens Poly technic Institute in Holoken,

R. F. H. Bichard Mansheld is about 42 years old; se was employed in a Boston drygoods store before he went on the stage.

F. Bush-By the census of 1800, the percentage of illiteracy in the United States was 13.8; in Germany in 1896-97 it was less than 1 per cent. L. S. P .- There is no dental school in this city

open only at night. Medical schools of all kinds have morning, afternoon and evening sessions; and students, while resting, dissect and study and recite J. P. C. -In 1892 Cieveland beat Harrison by popular vote of 380,810; in 1800 McKinley beat Bryan by 288,810 plurality.

Dr. F. B.-There was no naval parade at the centennial of the evacuation of New York by the British in 1788. We had no navy in 1883.

THE LIPPITT CASTLE.

A Noteworthy Structure on the Waterfront at Newport.

From the Providence Journal. Most boys in their nursery days build castles in the air, but few ever see the materialization of their dreams. Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, however, is an exception to the rule, if current rumors be correct. For it is said that in his youthful days he chose the old boat house lot at New port as the place for his residence, and for a structure was smitten with an old English castle found

in one of his picture books.

The cherished dream is now developing into materialized fact. Down on the very site, coveted many years ago, there is nearing completion a villa modelled after the old English castles of the Elizabethan period, wherein lived warriors bold to say nothing of the ladies of the court. Some one has dared suggest that this structure, built in the midst of the summer portion of the city, is to be a hotel, while another is equally sur that it is an apartment house. As a matter of fact it is neither; it is a private villa for summer or win-ter residence. It has also been said that this great pile of brick and stone is a reproduction of a famous English castle. This is also an error, for the plans are simply an adaptation of some of the best examples of castle architecture in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in combination with the introduction of such ideas as are intended to make it an ideal place of summer residence. If one views only the exterior it seems to b

almost incredible that it is built for one small

family;" but such is said to be the fact, and this

bers, which is but two more than the owner has

in his city home, and to count this number it is necessary to include the school room and the

great building really contains only twelve cham-

nursery. What is more, the plans do not con

where are located the healing apparatus, the electric light engine, the laundry storage rooms and servants' cutrance.

Every room of consequence in the house gives not only a magnificent view of the wild surf which beats up on the rocky borders of the site, but also an outlook upon the court yard. Hence they are more than commonly light and airy. This court yard is to form a grand feature in the plan, for but one small corner is walled up for a driveway into the entrance, while the rest is banked up and, when completed, will be transferred into one of those old English gardens so rare in beauty. Stone verandes border upon it, and when the wind is too high for comfort out on those which dot the exterior walls, those inside will be enjoyable retreats. Then, too, the interior walls are as nea in architecture as the outer, one or two oriole windows adding to the nethness. Some, perhaps, may not care for the plain brees and brownstone construction, as it is at present, on the ground that it looks too much like an armory, but for their gratification it may be said that these walls are only for the foundation for a most extensive growth of ivy, the planting of which will be begun in the spring.

The house is built upon a rock; in fact, the whole site is a huge rock, with but a thin layer of soil in the hollows. Thus the basement had to be actually blasted out and the solid rock frequently forms the sides and bottom of the underground passage way in many places, thus making most picturesque grotto scenes and tunnel like passageways, there being a complete traversable way around under the main hall is a great space in the solid rock which is to form a sea water battling peal, while in a spacious froom adjoining will be set up a rymnasum.

On the exterior the rugged nature of the land will be retained. Thus, instead of the extend green laws for which Newport is noted, there will be

will be retained. Thus, instead of the grand green lawns for which Newport is noted, there will be the bare gray rocks with patiess of wild shrubbery and tuffs of green grass, all forming a most picturesque scene, especially when viewed so as to bring the whitecapped waves of old Atlanuc in the background. in the background.

The construction of the building above the rocky

in the background.

The construction of the building above the rocky foundation would seem to be as solid as the rock itself, for the walls rise up 24 inches thick with a small air space within, and finished on both exterior and interior faces. The latter is a peculiarity of construction, and like some other features resembles the mill construction so well known in mercantile structures. All interior walls are of red brick face, even to the main partitions. The small partitions will be of lighter construction, but also solid, for they will be filled with asbestos, so that fire and vermin will have no freedom.

Great quantities of hard pine are used for supports, while the floors, which are laid on steel, I beams, are of 3-inch hard pine, over which will be laid the ordinary hard wood for fluishing. The ceilings are sealed up by planking and thus the place is solid enough for heavy machinery and shafting.

Of course, such barren fluish will not be allowed to remain, for the ceilings will be canvased over and decorated, while the side walls will be similarly treated or hung with rich tapestry. The villa will not be complete for a year more, though the present intentions are to prepare the break water sections so that the owner may occupy that portion of the structure next season.

A COUNTY OF THE BRONX.

portion of the structure next sea

Effect of a Part of New York City to Set Up From 1854 until 1898, the year of the establish ment of the municipality of the Greater New York,

there was no addition to the sumber of New York counties, which remained steadily at sixty, the last addition being Schuyler county, admitted in 1854. With the consolidation of New York a condition was established which made almost inevitable, sooner or later, the creation of a new county, for a portion of the extensive, populous and important county of Queens was within the territory of New York and another portion was not. There was one county government for the two parts, while each had a separate local government, the western part of the county being within New York City and the eastern part retaining its loca administrative forms. The difficulties thus created were finally adjusted by the division of the county into two ports. The part within the city of New York retained the name of Queens and the other part became the county of Nassau.

Now several new counties are proposed. On

Now several new counties are proposed. One proposition is a revival of the old project to divide Steuben county, and another is to create a separate sounty out of the present borough of The Broax. It is said that the citizens of The Broax want a separate county covernment. They be here they have grown numerically strong enough to have a separate set of county officials, and the plan to create another county will be presented to the Legislature this winter. The new county would have about 300,000 inhabitants. The present borongs of The Broax is more extensive territorially than the beautiful of New York, and the demand for local improvements within it's decirely more infent than in any other part of the territory included within the present city of New York. The Broax borough has now a small representation in the Minicipal Assembly, but a has no separate local administration such as it enjoyed under the existence of the Depa libert of Fulfile Improvements, established in this territory in 1860 and retained until the establishment of the city charter. lained until the establishment of the city charter. A separate county organization would carry with it a separate bload of Supervisors, the authority to contract bonded indebtedness for local improvements, and to regulate the choice of officials within the county, trespective of what might be done in New York. The establishment of a new county would not add anything to the legislative representation of The fronx until after the next Statechasts, and it would be the practical setting up of a second Westchester county, for all the term tory now included in Broak becough was originally a part of Westchester, separated from it in 1873 and 1895.

and 1895.
Steuben county was established in 1796, and it retains, with an area of nearly 1,560 square miles, the distinction of being the largest county in the western or southern uer group.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN

The practice of making calls and giving informal

entertainments on Sunday has been steadily growing in New York, and it is argued by those who follow it that on this day only may a hostess be sure of gathering in men for an afternoon entertainment. The dearth of men at afternoon receptions and teas has not made such entertainments popular. Philadelphia has been mildly shocked during the past week by the announce-ment that several persons conspicuous socially were debating the idea of giving large receptions, teas and musicales this winter on Sunday. One of them has been quoted as saying that her ideal of Sunday was the French Catholic interpretation of it-piety, rest and play combined. The Philadelphia clergymen who were interviewed on the subject expressed themselves as opposed to such a use of the day. New York is more cosmopolitan than Philadelphia, and its foreign-born citizens have, as a rule, devoted Sunday afternoons and evenings to social pleasures. The popularity of golf has also done much to disturb the orthodox traditions as to the way Sunday should be ob served. It is the one day of the week on which many men may play the game, and although a few of the golf clubs have prohibited Sunday playing, it is for the majority of them the liveliest day of the week. This has furnished the text for many city pulpits, and it is a significant fact that some of the preachers have not opposed Sunday golf. In fact, one well-known clergy man, who is devoted to outdoor sports, has been found on his favorite links as soon after his morning service as he could reach them. The advocates of Sunday theatres in this city have never met much encouragement either from the people or from the managers themselves. Sunday evening concerts, however, have flourished and the increase of Sunday entertainments of a social nature has been marked.

in his city home, and to count this number it is necessary to include the school rosm and the nursery. What is more, the plans do not contemplate these chambers being one of a suite of its supposed to be the history of the building. It is supposed to be the form, so a start will be made in naming the rooms from the arcaed entry. This archivage is not be not the history of the building. It is hard to determine the front, so a start will be made in naming the rooms from the arcaed entry. This archivage is on the worked tower. This archivage is on the worked tower. From this way a small door leads to the right into a small antersom whence a couple of reception rooms may be entered. Next there is the minimal hill. With hinge fireplace facing the doorway entrance to the villa. The second story hong and then comes a halway containing the next room in following around the structure which is in the form of a triangle, is a reception room and the comes a halway containing the mere and the comes and then comes a halway containing the mere and the comes and then comes a halway containing the firm of the more than a private having the form and then comes a halway containing the firm of the more than a private having the firm of the more than a private having the firm of the more than a private having the firm of the more than a private for long, called the columnal room chamber in the base of the tower, forming the firm of the more than the rooms for the servants including the kines to the color from these rooms, in which the servants are cut off from these rooms, in which the servants including the kines of the servants of the servants including the kines of the servan players on its present eleven did not get their training at Columbia. Owing to the fact that Columbia is not bound by any League rules, men who have made their feetball reputations in other colleges, and who are enrolled in the law or medical departments, may play on Columbia team. Three of the star men of this year's Columbia eleven who have done much to build it up were star men in the colleges from which they were graduated before they entered Columbia. It is probable that if a regular series of games should be arranged between Columbia and Yale, Harvard and Princeton, the men in the medical and law schools would be barred from playing on the team. In the meantime they are playing, and their training and experience should help Columbia to build up a good eleven from her own undergraduates. New York has always shown enthusiasm for the big football games, and if one of its own colleges could put a winning cleven in the field, compelling the other hig college elevens to play return games here, it would receive strong popular support. The football sharps who saw Columbia defeat Amberst on Saturday picked out at least two of the former's eleven as strong candidates for an all-American team, if one were to be organized on the playing in to date. American team, if one were to be organized on the playing up to date.

The failure of a Berlin newspaper reporter to get a political interview from ex-President Hard son during his stay in the German capital surprised the interviewer, but it is likely to amuse Kew York reporters who have met Gen. Harrison. The reporter was tremendously impressed with the record of the man whom he was sent to interview, and it was a pleasant surprise to him when he found that ex-President Harrison would receive him without any red tape. The ex-President's private secretary however, warned him that the General would not discuss politics and the reporter asked innocently. Not even with journalists. The reporter's description of Gen. Harrison smilling retretfully in answer to a leading political aucstion and his admission that all the information which he obtained from the distinguished American was regarding the length of his stay in Berlin sounds very natural to New York newspaper men. Gen. Harrison has never put forth his views on important questions in an interview for publication. The regretful smile which the Berlin reporter describes is the same old smile that so often discouraged persistent interviewers in this city. If his time remainted, Gen. Harrison, even when he was President, was willing to see the interviewer, but get a political interview from ex President Harri sident, was willing to see the interviewer, but President, was willing to see the interviewer, but the latter never got any more imperiant information from him than alld the Berlin reporter, that is, the length of ble stay. Gen. Harrison knew many of the New York newspaper men during his term as President and his relations with them were measure, but they could not be described as cordial. That adjective never fitted him, in office or out.

From the Morning Oregonian.

From the Morning Oregonian.

Several persons standing in front of a show window on Fourth street, watching a procession of Japanese mice in a cage as they ran in at one dear of their sleeping apartment and out at another with lightning rapidity became involved in a dispute as to how many of the animals there were. One said there were only two mice will others thought there were at least three.

They were very active, curious little animals and, instead of being of the proper mouse color, were black and white, marked in large blotches, like Holstein cattle or old festioned swine. The holes into and out of which they ran were close together, and they chosed around so swiftly that it was impossible to count them, for sometimes there was a mouse at each hole, and sometimes one outside and the others inside, and sometimes it appeared as if there were just one long mouse in a circle revolving on a pivot, with moses and talls at intervals.

The mod race was kept up for some time, and finally all the mice disaptered as if by magic, One of the speciators went into the store and asked how many mice there were in the cage, stang that he and his companions had not been able to decide, as they moved too quickly to be counted. A clerk said there was only one mouse, and it was impossible to count it except when it was asleep, and, seing a book of incredulity on the counternance of the caller, raised the top of the cage and showed one little black and white mouse, nestling on a piece of cotion in a corner.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breut Good See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as cary to take as sugar.



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